

Democratic State Rights Meeting.

Pursuant to notice, the Democratic State Rights party of Nobebe County, met at Macon, on Saturday the 13th inst.

When upon motion, Dr. E. A. Fant, was called to the chair, who delivered a short but appropriate address.

Upon motion, H. Dunn, was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Wade Hopkins, a committee of ten, consisting of John M. Lowery, Thomas Moore, Sam'l. Moore, Dr. W. Hopkins, Dr. A. Q. Poindester, Wm. Augustus, Jas. H. Gilmore, Hinds Colbert, James Colbert, and G. W. Edwards, was appointed by the Chair, to draft and report resolutions.

After retiring a short time, the committee through their Chairman, John M. Lowery, made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The propriety and expediency of the Democratic State Rights party, sending delegates to the State Convention to be held at Jackson, on the 8th of January next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the State of Mississippi in the National Convention at Baltimore, in May next, has been discussed and approved of by the Democratic State Rights party generally.

And Whereas, We, citizens of Nobebe County, of the Democratic State Rights Party, maintain that the Government of the United States is limited and derivative in its character, and wholly subordinate to our Federal Constitution, and further hold, that the Federal Constitution, is but a written compact or agreement, entered into, adopted and ratified by separate, sovereign, and independent States or political communities, each delegating a part or portion of their powers to be exercised through the General Government, as their joint agent, reserving or keeping to themselves, the great remaining mass of powers.

Therefore Resolved, That the progress of free principles, Constitutional liberty, the maintenance of our most cherished rights and vital interest of the South, depend upon a strict construction of our Federal Constitution, and withholding from the General Government the exercise of all doubtful or constructive powers; not specifically guaranteed by, or clearly inferable from that instrument.

Resolved, That recent political events clearly indicate the expediency and propriety of the Democratic State Rights Party, appointing delegates to attend the Democratic Convention to be held at Jackson on the 8th of January next.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the honor, rights and safety of the South, and the interest of the whole country, demand that our delegates in the Baltimore Convention, yield their support to no persons who may be placed in nomination as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, unless they clearly and unmistakably recognize and endorse the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '93 and '99, as expounded by Mr. Madison in his report of 1800, and understood and acted upon by the great Republican party of that time.

On motion of John M. Lowery, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the Jackson State Convention.

E. I. Moore, Dr. A. Q. Poindester, T. H. Dunn, Dr. Wade Hopkins, Col. John Marshall, Dr. M. Gray, James E. Holt, Hinds Colbert, John M. Lowery, J. R. Cavett, John C. Colbert, Sam'l. Moore, Bismarck Howard, Dr. Atkinson, May, Jas. H. Gilmore, Levi Daniel, James Colbert, Dr. Lott, William Brooks, D. W. Lockett, Jas. B. Haines, Dr. Campbell, William Wellborn, Hampton Williams, J. D. Wellborn, Wm. Daniels and A. Love.

The appointments were submitted to the meeting, and unanimously concurred in.

It was moved by Dr. Hopkins, that in the event the delegates appointed by this meeting should fail to attend, that we be represented in the Convention by Col. Jell. Davis and Col. Glenn, his proxies.

The meeting was addressed by Dr. Hopkins in a short, but forcible and eloquent speech.

On motion, It was resolved, to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the Southern Standard.

E. A. FANT, Chairman.

T. A. DEXX, Sec'y.

Distressing Calamity.

We have to record this week the most heart-rending calamity that has ever befallen our country, and one that has created the deepest feelings of sympathy in this community.

On Saturday evening last, between seven and eight o'clock, a tornado passed over the plantation of Dr. W. Q. Poindester, of this county, which completely prostrated his dwelling-house, some seven of his negroes, and other out-buildings. Mrs. Poindester, the Dr.'s wife, Mrs. P., the mother of W. R. Poindester, principal of the Female Institute, George, son of Capt. James Poindester, and a negro boy were instantly killed. Miss Poindester, sister of W. R. Poindester, was so severely injured that her recovery is considered doubtful. Dr. P. had his shoulder dislocated; Mr. George Johnson, nephew of Dr. P. was slightly injured in the foot, and Mr. Paullette was severely but not dangerously wounded on the head. Some six or eight negroes were more or less injured, having some of their limbs broken. Two of Dr. P.'s children escaped uninjured, or but slightly so. The rest of the family were not at home. To add to the distress of the occasion, the rain was descending in torrents during the night.—Union Beacon, (Macon Miss.) December 31st.

PAY BEFOREHAND.—A few days since, a tall, gaunt gentleman from St. Mary's, in this State, alighted from a stage coach, and took rooms at the Gipsen House. He had been there but a short time, when the gong sounded for dinner. He followed the crowd into the splendid dinner saloon, and squatted into the first vacant chair he met. He was no sooner seated than a servant approached; and laying a neatly printed slip of paper before him, said:

"Bill sir."

The stranger stared awhile at the bill, then at the servant, and finally asked:

"Hain't you a little ahead of the time old feller?"

"No, sir. What will you have?"

"What'll you have, I reckon you mean. Wal I'll just as leave for over now as any time," hauling out an old wallet from his pocket; "but I'll be darn'd if it ain't the first tavern ever this hoss was at where they axed a feller to pay afore he eat! How much is it?"

The servant explained, that the slip of paper was a "bill of fare," and not a bill for board. Gawky appeared satisfied, and slouched away into the eatables like a feller familiar with substantial living.—Cin. Times.

KENTUCKY SENATOR.—We learn that the Hon. John B. Thompson, the present Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, was, on the morning of the 13th, elected on the first ballot to the Senate of the United States, in the place of Mr. Underwood. The vote stood—Thompson, (Whig,) 73; Stone, (Dem.), 67. Mr. Thompson was put in nomination after all efforts had failed to concentrate party strength upon either Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Marshall, or Mr. Robertson.

The proper pronunciation of Kossuth seems to be giving a great deal of trouble down east. The other day we gave the authority of the Journal of Commerce. We have now that of the New York Express. It says that the *ss* in the Magyar language is equivalent to our *sh*, and the *th*, to our *t*. The correct pronunciation, therefore, is as if it were spelt *Kosh-yoot*, with the emphasis on the first syllable.

THE PARTY OF SPOILS AND PROSCRIPTION.

Senator Foote, while en route for Washington, to set the part of Federal Senator previous to being inducted into the office of Governor of Mississippi, made a speech at Montgomery, a portion of which is thus reported in the New Orleans Bee:

"In the most solemn and impressive manner he warned his countrymen never again to unite with, or trust in political offices the men who have recently conspired against the peace and permanence of the Union; never to regard them as fit agents to carry on a Government against which they have lifted treasonable hands, until they atone for their political sins, and show 'works meet for repentance.'" He announced this to be the determination of himself and friends, the victors in the recent election in Mississippi," &c.

The arrogant dogmatism of the above is in keeping with the character of Henry S. Foote.

Who are the men, in Mississippi, that have "lifted treasonable hands against the Government?" Where are those Foote-brained traitors to be found—in the ranks of what party? We defy the vainglorious gubernatorial Senator to point them out. Ill does it become him, the ingrate recipient of this people's honors, to travel into sister States, and blacken with the brand of treason the character of Mississippians.

The Senator and Governor spoke, at Montgomery, of his party, his friends, &c. Where is it—where are they? We venture the opinion that not a tithe of the discordant party which made Henry S. Foote the Governor of this State by a small majority, had any other object than the division of the Democratic and the resurrection of the long defunct Whig party.

As to friends, why the Governor elect is continually distrusted; some act of treachery to his new supporters is constantly apprehended, and there is a ceaseless fear of suspicion among his allies, lest he should betray them as, not long ago, he betrayed those who reposed in him trusts of honor and respectability.

Henry S. Foote, indeed, the victor? Then most ungenerous! Where has he learned his lessons of meanness and chivalry? Among the Hottentots, mayhap, but assuredly not among the generous, high-souled people of Mississippi.

The Senator certainly could not have reflected, when he charged the men who voted for Jefferson Davis with being traitors to the Government. Probably without exception, every soldier of the 1st Mississippi Rifles voted for their glorious Chief, and they are included amongst those accused by Governor Foote of "lifting treasonable hands against the Government!" But we need not elaborate argument upon a charge which is so manifestly a calumnious insult. Let it be remembered.—Eastern Chronicle.

AN ANDERSON DEFENSE.—The Natchez Courier, of the 26th ult., copies from this paper an article published preceding the election, asserting that Senator Foote charged "exorbitantly for mileage, and more than his colleague in the Senate, or the Members from Mississippi in the House." In the article quoted by the Courier, we arbitrarily asserted that the colleague of Gen. Foote and our Representative in Congress charged but for one thousand and two miles, while the Governor elect of Mississippi drew upon the Federal Treasury, in liquidation of his mileage, two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars. According to the Courier, we were in error in regard to the mileage charges of Col. Davis, who, it asserts, drew on the Treasury, in liquidation of his mileage, for one thousand and eighty-one miles. The Courier is wrong in its assertion, and we are sorry to hear of its error.

Not so, sir. I may say your logic is not such a conclusion from such premises, but your reasoning is not according with sound logic, nor with truth. Our only aim was to prove that Senator Foote drew an exorbitant mileage allowance because more than the amount asked for or received by his colleagues in the Senate and the House. Well, taking your own figures, here is a simple and logical calculation:

Gen. Foote drew for mileage charges, (going to and returning from Washington,) \$2,577

Senator Davis (according to Natchez Courier, drew for mileage charges, (going to and returning from Washington,) 1,931

Excess charged by Foote—\$596

Here, then, it is demonstrated, according to the Courier's own showing, that Senator Foote did charge more mileage than his colleague in the Senate, by nearly six hundred dollars, and this was the only point we sought to establish, previous to the election. Having simply, then, enunciated the truth, we did no wrong to the Governor elect and the futile defence of his indiscreet Whig champion falls to the ground.

We have no inclination or desire to revive the controversies of the past election; but, when our antagonists, and especially a few Whig sheets that are always carping at the Eastern Chronicle, throw down the gauntlet again and again, we cannot well resist picking up the gauntlet, and so defiantly flung, of controversial battle, and treating them to a rare display in their quarters—a few plain, forcible, conquering facts.—Eastern Chronicle.

FOOTE'S NOTIONS OF FINALITY.

The fussy behavior of Senator Foote, in regard to the compromise, reminds us of a juvenile experimenter in horticulture, who, having planted a young tree, went every morning and dug it up to see whether the roots were growing. Mr. Foote is a firm believer in the finality of the compromise, but he is agitating the question as often as one a fortnight, to make the finality more final, was no more to be said about the slavery question after the passage of the measures which go by that name; the quarrel was to be buried in perpetual oblivion and silence; that was understood, and on that condition many, who should have known better, supported it.

But how are you to know, says Mr. Foote, whether the quarrel is at an end unless you give people an opportunity to dispute it. How are you to know whether people are disposed to be silent unless you try to get them to talk. On this sound principle Mr. Foote proceeds. He calls upon the Senators to make speeches on the question of the compromise. Several of the Senators have just been elected; what asks Mr. Foote have they to say? Some did not vote for these measures, who are yet in Congress; what asks Mr. Foote, is their opinion concerning them? Let them make their speeches, "let them vindicate themselves from unjust insinuations." In short let us make for us just insinuations. In plain English—as much noise about the matter as we are able, in order to show how much we are disposed to keep silence; let us agitate and agitate, that we may go home and tell our constituents how completely we have put down agitation.—N. Y. Evening Post.

WEBSTER.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing with an air of authority, says that "Mr. Webster will not withdraw from the Cabinet, as has been affirmed. The present state of our foreign relations demands his presence at Washington, and it is the desire of the prominent men of all parties that he should remain. Mr. Webster, himself, feels that, however desirable retirement would be to him, this is not the moment to withdraw from the Government. There is to be another talk—if not something more serious—with the British Government, concerning the rights of American vessels, and particularly upon the recent firing into the Prometheus at Nicaragua."

LOUISIANA.—In the next Legislature of Louisiana there will be, in the Senate, seventeen Whigs and fifteen Democrats; House—fifty-seven Whigs and forty Democrats.

Whig majority on joint ballot, nineteen. The Representatives in Congress stand two Whigs and two Democrats, and a Whig Auditor of Public Accounts.

Charles Fox, who built the Crystal Palace, was the first engineer of the first locomotive ever constructed, namely, the "Rocket" locomotive of the Manchester and Liverpool Railroad, which astonished the universe twenty-five years ago.

Arabian Liniment,  
Mexican Mustang Liniment,  
Butler's Nerve and Bone Liniment,  
Arnica (for rheumatism),  
Galvanic Belt, Neckties, and Bracelets,  
Dr. Jaynes Family Medicines,  
Sands', Bulls', and Townsend's Sarsaparilla,  
Fahnestock's Vermifuge,  
McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills,  
Glycerine, Chloroform, Vallette's,  
Fenemegon Mass, Extract of Opium,  
Amorphaus Quinine,  
Select Powder, Drugs, East Oils,  
Sperm, Lard and Tanner's Oil,  
Wine and Cider Vinegar, Snuff,  
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,  
Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c., &c.

For sale at the sign of Negro and Mortar by JAMES JONES & CO.

LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEED, JUST RECEIVED, WARRANTED, crop of 1851. For sale by JAS. BLAIR.

DR. W. SPILLMAN HAS moved his office to the South side of Main St., in the building occupied by George Frazee, Esq., as a Clothing Store, where he would be pleased to see his old customers and as many new ones as may see proper to call. He has on hand a good assortment of such medicines as are generally used in families. All medicines furnished by him will be warranted pure and genuine.

Columbus, Miss., Jan. 3, 1852. 49ft

SCHOOL NOTICE. MISS M. A. MORSE will commence the exercises of her School on the 2nd, Monday of January, 12th day, 1852. Columbus, Jan. 3, 1852. 492ft

WILKINSON, TAYLOR & MALONE, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, MOBILE—ALA.

B. R. WILKINSON, J. T. TAYLOR, J. W. MALONE, Jan. 3, 1852. 49x

NOTICE. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Columbus, that she has taken the house formerly occupied by Dr. Wm. Spillman, on Market st., where she will in a few days, be able to supply her friends and the public generally, who may please to call on her, with Cakes, Candies, &c., &c., on her own account as a free dealer. JANE PEARCE, wife of Wm. Pearce. Jan. 3, 1852. 493ft

SILK GOODS. ALFRED EDWARDS & CO., THE oldest Silk House in New York, has removed to their well known place of business, 122 Pearl st., to 9 and 11 Park Place, West side of Broadway, between the Astor and Irving Houses, and will open, in January, a fresh and complete stock of Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS, selected by a partner in Europe for the Spring trade, comprising—

Dress Goods, in every variety;  
Silk Ribbons, Gilt Veils, Shawls, Laces and white Goods.

To which the attention of Southern buyers are respectfully invited. Jan. 3, 1852. 494ft

Mobile, Columbus and Aberdeen Packet. THE NEW AND LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMBOAT BELLE GATES.

Jas. T. Dwyer, Master; HENRY D. SPRAET, Clerk. HAVING just been finished express, by for the trade, will make weekly trips from Aberdeen and Columbus to Mobile, touching at all the intermediate landings.

The most liberal provisions having been made in the appointments of the above steamer, for the comfort and safety of passengers, both as regards the superior excellence of her accommodations, and the efficient management of faithful and experienced officers, a liberal share of public patronage is solicited. Jan. 3, 1852. 495ft

JOSEPH R. & JOHN H. ECKFORD HAVING purchased the interest of John N. Mullin in the firm of Weaver, Mullin & Co., Mr. Mullin ceases to be connected with the business, and the subscribers under the name and style of WEAVER, WILLIAMS & ECKFORDS—the present firm assuming all the liabilities of the former, and are authorized to use its name in settlement.

WILLIAM R. WEAVER, ISAAC WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R. ECKFORD, JOHN H. ECKFORD. Mobile, December, 19, 1851.

Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Weaver, Mullin & Co., I respectfully solicit for the new firm, the patronage of my friends, whom I will be glad to see at the old stand, No. 25, St. Francis street, where I may be found when in Mobile. JOHN N. MULLIN. Dec. 19, 1851.

WEAVER, WILLIAMS & ECKFORDS, (Late Weaver, Mullin & Co.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, 25, St. Francis Street, Mobile.

WM. B. WEAVER, ISAAC WILLIAMS, JOSEPH R. ECKFORD, JOHN H. ECKFORD, of Columbus, Miss. Dec. 27, 1851. 48

CLIREHUGH'S Tricopherous, or Patent Medicated COMPOUND.

THOUSANDS have testified to the entire recovery of their hair after having lost it for years, and at various periods of life. No matter how thin or weak, coarse, dry or harsh the hair may be, it will be restored to a soft, glossy, healthy and luxuriant crop, if the Tricopherous be regularly applied. Those who have been threatened with premature gray hair, have by the Tricopherous, not only stopped their progress, but had their hair changed to its original color. The composition of the Tricopherous differs entirely and completely from every other article for a similar purpose, as it is not intended merely to anoint the hair, but is applicable to the skin, and to act through it, on the nerves, blood-vessels and absorbents, connected with the root or bulb of the hair. The certain preservation of the hair and its color is thus guaranteed to all who will adhere to the directions or advice of Mr. Clirehugh. The prescribed use of the Tricopherous has been found a certain cure for all cutaneous diseases of the scalp, whether in children or adults. Scarf, dandruff, and other excrescences thrown off by the skin, even in its most healthy state, disappear under the influence of the Tricopherous, leaving the skin clear, healthy and active.

The Tricopherous, from its irritant and blistering principle, has proved to ladies, an invaluable restorative, where the hair has fallen off from the seams or divisions being overdone by too tightly tied or twisted ribbons, or where the hair has become weak from confinement, or from any other cause peculiar to the female constitution; and its occasional use will preserve the hair to the last period of life.

The public are cautioned against a base and deleterious counterfeit, advertised and sold under the same name. Its only virtue is being sold at 25 cents. The total destruction and loss of the hair has, in every instance, followed its use.

Read Clirehugh's "Treatise on the Hair," accompanying each bottle. Principal Office, 179, Broadway, where advice is given by Mr. Clirehugh on all diseases connected with the growth of the hair. For sale in Columbus by Dec. 27, 1851. 483m TAYLOR & MCCARTHY.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE.

The approach of Congress calls for the renewal of my proposals and preparations to spread its debates before the public. The success which has hitherto attended this undertaking it is hoped will continue, and enable me to perpetuate the full history of the proceedings and decisions of the body on which the destiny of the republic depends.

The adoption of Congress has given the Globe an official character as the reporter of all that is said and done in the body. This sanction has been voted at every successive session for many years, and by members of all parties. The press, too, of all parties has borne testimony to the fidelity with which the duty thus confided has been performed.

The great celerity with which the letter-writers for the distant press circulate through the Telegraph their reports and accounts and views of the debates of Congress renders more important than ever, the full and exact official reports of the Congressional Globe. The haste—and in many instances *ex parte*—relations by Telegraph of what occurs in Congress supersede, for the most part, the exact reports taken down by the reporters, and which formerly, in a shape more or less abbreviated, went the rounds of the press. Now the Telegraph accounts, with all their imperfections and variety of colorings, take the run of the country, and no press but the official of Congress ever publishes the full debate with the proceedings of both houses unimpaired. Indeed, no newspaper can give them and have room for advertisements and the miscellaneous matter essential to their existence. While therefore, the Telegraph administers to the eager appetite of the public for Congress news, and meets the necessities of the political press by furnishing a rapidly-written epitome suited to the taste of its patrons, perfect information of what passes in Congress, is greatly diminished. The circulation of the official reports has been, to some extent, cut off by the crude and wasteful curiosity, which, flying along the electric wires, satiate curiosity, and is almost in vain that Truth puts on its boots to follow. Still there are a great many men of leisure and thought who like to see what is actually said and done in Congress, and to judge for themselves, rather than to receive impressions altogether from galvanic batteries. There are others, too, who, for the sake of the future, willingly part with the money which reserves a full record of the doings of the great moving and controlling power of the republic.

The undersigned has made preparations commensurate with the increased importance of the duty he has undertaken as the only reporter and publisher of the complete debates and proceedings of both houses of Congress. The coming session will probably be extended nine months, and the reports will not be comprised in less than 3,500 royal quarto pages of brevity and nonpareil type, making four volumes of near 900 pages each. The reports for the last long session made 3,896 royal quarto pages, and were bound in four volumes, averaging 974 royal quarto pages each. I will publish the Appendix for the next session, which will contain the Appendix for the session, which has not been done heretofore. Although this will increase in no small degree the expenses of the publication, the subscription price will be the same that it has been for several years past.

The Daily Globe will be published during the session on a superfine double royal sheet. It will contain the debates as taken down by the reporters, and as altered by the speakers, whenever they make any alterations, the current news of the day, and miscellaneous matter. The main object for publishing the daily paper, is to enable members to see their remarks in it and alter them if they shall think proper, before they are published in the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

The Congressional Globe made Globe, the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and printed on a double royal paper, with small type, (brevity and nonpareil) in quarto form, each number containing sixteen royal quarto pages. The speeches of the members in this first form, are sometimes condensed, the full report of the prepared speeches being reserved for the Appendix. All resolutions, motions, and other proceedings are given in full, and are accompanied, with the years and days on every important question.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the government that accompany it and all speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages during a session.

During the first month, or six weeks of a session there is rarely more business done than will make two numbers a week—one of the "Congressional Globe," and one of the "Appendix;" but during the remainder of a session there is usually sufficient matter for two or three numbers of each week. The next session will be unusually interesting. Therefore I calculate that the Congressional Globe and Appendix together will make at least 3,500 large quarto pages, printed in small type—brevity and nonpareil. Complete indices to both will be furnished at the end of a session.

I will endeavor to print a sufficient number of surplus copies to supply all that may be mislaid or lost in the mails; but subscribers should be very particular to file their papers carefully for fear that I should not be able to supply all the lost numbers.

If subscribers shall not be satisfied with the work, the money paid for it by them, will be refunded to them whenever they return the numbers which may have been received by them. I will give subscribers the subscription price for any of the previous volumes of the Congressional Globe or Appendix, except for the last session, and will thank any person who will let me have them.

I have a few copies of the back volumes of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for sale at \$5 a volume, bound, and it is probable will be disposed of soon, and when they are, they will then, no doubt, command at least \$10 a volume, as they cannot be reprinted for less than that sum. There are 25 back volumes.

TERMS: For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the session \$5 For one copy of Congressional Globe during the session, \$3 For one copy of the Appendix during the session, \$3

The money may be remitted by mail at my risk.—Bank notes current where a subscriber resides will be received at par. Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th of December at farthest, to secure all the numbers.

The prices for these papers are so low that I cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need order them unless the money accompanies the order. JOHN C. RIVES. Washington City, Oct 1851

MCDOWELL HOUSE. HOUSTON, MISSISSIPPI.

THE subscriber has permanently located himself, as a tavern keeper, in the well known house, called the "Houma Hotel," in Houston, Chickasaw county, Miss., formerly kept by Capt. R. G. Steele. Prices in accordance with the times.

After eight years practice in the business, I shall try to have clean sheets, table-cloths, plates, knives, forks &c. Few servants, but good and attentive, with everything on the table that this back country affords, so people sustain me and I will try to keep a good house. Call and see for yourself. I have also the best stables attached to the premises, that are in Houston.

N. B.—Horses and vehicles to hire at moderate prices, so no passengers can be detained longer than they wish. H. McDOWELL. Dec. 20, 1851. 47x

Quinine! 300 OZS. QUININE for sale, at \$5 per ounce, at the Sign of the Negro and Mortar, by Dec. 10, 1851. JAS. JONES & CO.

Notice. HEREBY forbid any person or persons trading for an order drawn on James S. Shaw, by me for seventy dollars, the consideration for which the order was drawn having failed. JNO. F. OVERALL. Dec. 27, 1851. 483ft

Dupuy's Elixir of Opium. Prepared as a substitute for Laudanum, possessing the active principles of Opium, without any of the unpleasant effects attributed to that article, and equal in strength to Tinct. Opium U. S. P.

The manner in which this article is prepared renders it free from Resin, Narcotics, Cantharides, Lignumum Matter, &c., all of which opium contains. Prepared according to the formula of Eugene Dupuy. For sale in Columbus by Dec. 27, 1851. 483m TAYLOR & MCCARTHY.

D. C. RICHARDS BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS. CORNER OF MAIN AND ST. JOHN STREETS, COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLUE &c.

PURE White Lead, 25, 50, and 100 lb. Kegs. No. 1 " 25, 50, and 100 lb. do. Black's Fire and Water-proof Paint, assorted colors. Black Chocolate, Ash and Dab Parish Green, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Chrome Red, Verdigris, dry and ground, in oil; Prussian Blue; Lamp Black; Rose, Pink Red, Red, Litharge; Powdered Umber; Yellow Ochre; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Spanish Whiting; Vermilion, Chinese and American. Best English and American Linseed Oil; Spirits Turpentine.

Varnishes. Copal, Furniture, Coach, Leather; Brown and Black Japan; Putty, Window-Glass, and Paint-Brushes. Dye-Stuffs. Alum, Annatto, Fig Blue, Copers, Logwood, Indigo, Madder, Blue Vitriol, Fustic, &c., &c.

Sundries. Lard, Sperm, Solar, and Tallow Oil; Peach, Apple, and Cognac Brandy; Madeira, Port, Claret and Malaga Wine; Old Rye Whiskey, Common Whiskey; Old Holland Gin; Alcohol, &c.; Mustard, Spice, Cloves, Cassia Buds, Cinnamon, Black and Cayenne Pepper, Macs, Nutmegs, Ginger, Rose-Water, Candies, Starch, Soaps, Tobacco, Snuff, and a general assortment of Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c. For sale by JAMES JONES & CO. Sign of Negro and Mortar.

WALTON HOUSE ABERDEEN, MISS. BY JOHN STREET.

THE proprietor would refer the attention of the public to this most splendid Hotel, situated near the center of the business portion of Aberdeen, and conveniently near the boat landings. He is prepared to accommodate travellers in a most hospitable manner, and will guarantee to those who favor him with their patronage, a fair portion of comfort in the way of eatables &c. His table is supplied with the best the market affords. Good and attentive servants always on hand.

RATES: Board and Lodging per month, \$17 00 Board per month without lodging, 13 00 Board and lodging per week, 6 00 Board without lodging per week, 4 50 Board per day, 1 25 Single meals, 40 Lodging, 25 Servants and Children half price.

Persons on arriving will register their names. Persons will be considered daily boarders unless otherwise made known. Deductions will be made if reported. Payment is considered due at the end of every month, and no person will be allowed to remain longer than the month, if not paid. Gaming of every kind is prohibited. Not responsible for any loss of baggage, &c. unless deposited in the bar. Fuel and lights charged extra. Dec. 10, 1851. 46x JOHN STREET.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

I WILL expose to sale, on Monday the first day of March, 1852, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours prescribed by law, the following named Judgments in the Circuit Court of Lowndes county, for the purpose of paying the cost, to-wit:

No.	Parties Names.	Date & Am't of Judgment.
[7453]	Joel Jones, vs. Geo. N. Smith, Wm. W. Watkins, adm. of B. Sherrod.	April 6, 1848, \$1,999 00
[6147]	Henry W. Rhodes, vs. E. L. Calhoun.	March 29, 1849, \$22,103 45
[7789]	Jo. Goodman and Bel-field Stark, vs. Jesse A. Ives.	Sept. 19, 1849, \$165 50
[7835]	Archibald B. Moore, Joseph D. Blank, use of James M. Kowan, vs. Thomas N. Black, Curly & Buster, use of Everard Dowling.	Sept. 20, 1849, \$78 86
[7888]	R. C. Bouchette, vs. Tolbert Fanning.	Sept. 20, 1849, \$83 52
[8379]	William Spillman, George Falk, vs. A. H. Jordan, Ralph G. Skinner.	Sept. 25, 1849, \$75 25
[8159]	J. M. Wynne, adm. &c., of J. Speight &c. John Thoma.	Oct. 20, 1850, \$193 53
[8292]	J. D. McHenry, et al. vs. Lydia E. Calhoun.	Oct. 1, 1850, \$39 10
[8181]	Jo. Goodman, et al. vs. Fleming Any use &c.	Sept. 25, 1850, \$277 98
[8191]	Andrew K. Blythe, James Carter, vs. D. Matthews, and A. H. Jordan.	Oct. 1, 1850, \$263 00
[7741]	James M. Capshaw, and S. Keaton, vs. W. H. H. Patterson, Sheriff.	Sept. 19, 1849, \$193 60

By a recently expressed opinion of the Attorney General of this State, the Bonds of all such county officers as are by law payable to the Governor, should be payable to Gov. Whitfield instead of Guion. All those therefore who have filed informal bonds should substitute new ones. NAT. E. GOODWIN, Judge of Probate. Dec. 4, 1851.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration, on the estate of Mary Ann Thomas, deceased, having been granted to me at the December term of the Probate court of Lowndes county, Mississippi, A. D. 1851. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law. ABRAM D. THOMAS, Administrator. Dec. 10, 1851. 466ft